The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,260.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

- First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
- Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

...QUES, Money Orders, and other Remittances ...d be made payable to the "Proprietor of the ...y Gazette."

SHIPPING.

...M COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA... ...COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Burmah," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 22nd June at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave Bombay	22	Leave Madras	5
„ Carwar	24	„ Coconada	7
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Galle	30	„ False Point	10
	July.	Arrives Calcutta	11
„ Negapatam	2		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neighberries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Bussorah	16
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Fao	16
	July.	„ Bushire	20
„ Guadur	1	„ Lingu	22
„ Muscat	4	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	26
„ Lingu	7	„ Guadur	28
„ Bushire	10	„ Kurrachee	31
„ Fao	11		August.
Arrive Bussorah	12	Arrive Bombay	3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship "Martaban," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 19th June, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CARWAR.

NOTICE.—The Agents British India Steam Navigation Company have despatched the steam-ship "Scotia" to Carwar, where she will remain during the ensuing week to load any cotton offering for Bombay.

For freight apply in Carwar to Mr. J. E. Yates, Company's Agent, or here to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dunelm," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Dunelm."

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

...ONSIGNEES of cargo per Hindostan, ...diately arrived from London, are requested to send off boats ...ly to take delivery of their cargo, otherwise it will be landed ...their expense and risk. Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's ...

EINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents ship Hindostan.

...ay, 17th June, 1869.

...TICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship ...Night Hawk," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to ...boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same ...landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the ...d.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Night Hawk."

...ay, 8th June, 1869.

...TICE.—Consignees of cargo per the ... wrecked ship "Bucentaur" are requested to produce with... ...lay the Bills of Lading and Invoices relating to their respec... ...goods at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, ...Gustone Circle, and to sign the Average Bond and pay a ... ...of 15 per cent... on the Invoice values of their respective ...

STENHOUSE & Co.,
...ents for Captain John Webster.

...for the following ... wrecked ship Bucentaur, ...h the undersigned, and if ... this date will be sold by ... whom it may concern :—

H H	1 bale	W C	1 ase.
J H	1 case.		

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain J. Webster.

REDUCED FARES OVERLAND.

During the Monsoon months the rate of passage-money to Suez by the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company is reduced to £40 first class and £20 second class.

The cost of passage to Marseilles is thus £52, or for a party of four persons £50 each.

These rates are exclusive of Railway transit in Egypt, the cost of which by local train is £1-15-3.

Bombay, 10th June, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangements, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

a Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £57 10s., 2nd class £36 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship Neera, 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 23rd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
1 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, *ex* Reunion, from Bordeaux, the following WINES received from Messrs. Labronde Freres :—

CLARETS.	St. JULIEN	Rs. 12 per dozen.
	MARGAUX	„ 17 „
	CHATEAU LEOVILLE	„ 24 „
BRANDIES.	OLD COGNAC	„ 20 „
	SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	„ 25 „

REMINGTON & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Promoters and Supporters of the scheme for the formation of a Philharmonic Society in Bombay will be held, by permission, in the Museum Room of the Asiatic Society, TOWN HALL, at 5-30 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, for the purpose of Adopting Rules, Nominating Officers, &c.

All who are interested in the organisation of the Society are invited to attend.

TO the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

I hereby give notice, that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Saturday the 12th instant.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 18th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following GOODS, landed from the wrecked ship Bucentaur, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and if not claimed within two days from this date, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on account of whom it may concern :—

W & Co. in diamond	15 bales	Shipped by	Messrs. Wright & Co.
P B E	13 „	„	G. King & Co.
J H top & below	1 „	„	Dadabhai Nowrojee & Co.
A H 126 in diamond	2 casks	„	Stevens & Co.
H H	1 bale	„	D. D. Cama & Co.
E R in diamond B top	4 cases	„	J. O. Ewing & Co.
C R E W between cross	1 „	„	John Anderson&Co.
L G, C P H in heart	1 „	„	McDiarmid Greenshields & Co.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Captain John Webster.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINAY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above mentioned Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, instant, at the office of the Company, 1 Church Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed :—

1st.—That the present Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and his or their remuneration fixed.

3rd.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments and immovecable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business and good, will of the Frere Land Company, Limited, to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3,750 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 150 each, in such last mentioned Company, such last mentioned Company undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the said Frere Land Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th June, 1869.

N. B.—The Secretary will be happy to give every information to Shareholders respecting the proposed arrangements between the two Companies if they will favour him with a call at the office of the Company.

Just landed *ex* City of Shanghai.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER;

THE BEST FAMILY COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

THIS unrivalled STOVE, a new design, is constructed with all the latest and most valued improvements. It is pronounced by all to be the master-piece of utility as a FAMILY KITCHENER. It has accomodation on top for four Boilers, Pots, or Kettles: an excellent Oven, which is always in a regular uniform heat, and properly arranged for ventilation in Roasting, with a valve for that purpose in the inside of the Oven, and adjustable at pleasure. An unquestionable cure for any dull draught or smoky chimney is at once obtained by the use of this Cooking Stove. The full front of the fire is open for coals when the front doors of the Stove are thrown open, gives the same cheerful appearance possessed by the ordinary grate, and affording the opportunity to roast joints in front of the fire, to toast bread, &c.

The Stove is furnished and fitted with a full complement of all the necessary Cooking Utensils, thus forming a complete fitout for the Kitchen, and at a cost far below any of the ordinary Ranges.

There are FOUR SIZES of the "VICTORESS" COOKING STOVE—the No. 7, or second size, being suitable for Cooking every variety for a family of from eight to twelve persons; the No. 5, or smallest size, for families of twelve to fifteen persons; and the No. 9 for the very largest households.

The top of the Stove, when the boilers are off, forms an excellent Hot Plate for heating Smoothing Irons, &c.

These Stoves are easily conveyed to any distance, and are ready for immediate use, without the trouble or expense of workmen to set them up or build them in: and plain printed directions for using them are sent with each Stove, so that there is no difficulty whatever experienced even by the most ignorant servants or cooks in the management.

No. 6 size 20' by 29' by 21' for cash			Rs. 80
„ 7 „ 23 by 32 by 22	„	„	100
„ 8 „ 26 by 35 by 23	„	„	120
„ 9 „ 29 by 39 by 24	„	„	140

with all the necessary cooking utensils complete.

THE COOKING UTENSILS.

2 Iron Pots, tinned inside, { For No. 9 Stove holding from 3 to 4 gallons each; for No. 8, holding from 2 to 3 gallons each; for No. 7, about 1½ gals each; for No. 6, say 1 gallon each.
1 Tea Kettle, „ „

1 Potatoe or Vegetable Steamer to fit one of the pots.
1 large Oval Ham Boiler, No. 9, holding 11 gallons; No. 8, 9 gallons; No. 7, 8 gallons; No. 6, 6 gallons.
1 round Iron Frying Pan.
1 large Oval Frying Pan or Fish Pan.
1 Egg Pan, with Patent Contractor.
1 Toasting and Broiling Iron for the front fire.
1 Toasting and Broiling Iron for the top fire.
1 Set Oven Shelves.
1 Set Sheet-Iron Baking Pans for the Oven.
Also, a small Poker, a Rake for cleaning out the Flues, a Handle for lifting off the Covers of the Stove, &c.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MAHABLESHWUR POTATOES (for Cash only).—Fresh batch just to hand. Four maunds in a basket. Price per basket, Rs. 9.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 15th June, 1869.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen.....	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travelers' use, per dozen.....	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen.....	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen.....	18 0	21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LOND

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.	
Vieux	„	Do.	..... „ 18 „
Cognac	„	Do.	..... „ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... ... ... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Base's Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen...

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10 per doz.	
Do. Do.	„ 1	„ 12	„
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„ 1	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„ 1	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Leoville	„ 1	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1	„ 22	„
Do. 10	„ 1	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2	„ 18	„
Do. red	„ 2	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2	„ 30	„

Also, a few cases of fresh Salmon in excellent condition each case 1 lb. tins Rs. 9 per dozen.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaudio" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows :—

Ay			Rs. 36
Extra dry Sillery Royal			„ 38
Royal Bouzy			„ 40
Verzenay Imperial			„ 50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens		Rs. 31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)		„ 50

Attention is requested to the following.

Clarets.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire...		„ 15
St. Estephe (2. B.)		„ 30
Charles Tovey's $ 1		„ 40
Sauterne		„ 30
Burgundies.—Beaune		„ 30
Chablis		„ 30
Pouilly Blanc		„ 25
Sparkling Moselle.—Muscat Moselle		„ 36
Sherries.—Pale dry dinner		„ 28
Choicest Solera		„ 40
Cognac Brandy.—Charles Tovey's $ 1		„ 32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	Rs. 18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	„	„ 20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	„	„ 36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do. ...	„	23
do. Moselle	do. ...	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do. ...	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse...	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. ...	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Quarts	23
do. Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do. do.	do. ...	„	48
Marcobrunner	do. ...	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do. ...	„	24
Liebfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	„	18
Hochheimer	do.	„	26
Schloss Johannisberg	do. ...	„	32
Rudesheimer	do. ...	„	36

CLARETS.

Bages Paulinc	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do. ...	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do. ...	„	28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	26
Chateau de Frands	do. ...	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do. ...	„	19
Baunes Sauterne Superior Montheuil	Francfils Aine do.	„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc...	do. ...	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do. ...	„	24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co ...	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co...	„	24
Old Cognac	do. ...	„	10
Absinthe	do. ...	„	30
Burgundy Porto	do. ...	„	12
do.	do. ...	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do. ...	„	20
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	20
Brandy	John Bakes ...	„	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht...	„	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts ...	„	20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, tenders for about 70 loads of Pine Timber, delivered at Hogg Island, in lengths to cut 3 and 4 ft., 12" or 15" square or 15" by 9". All communication to be addressed to JOHN HEADS, "Bombay Gazette" office.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—Wanted, a Master for the Diocesan School, Byculla. Candidates must belong to the Church of England, and as the School has been recognized as a "High School" by the Director of Public Instruction, must be qualified to prepare candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials, to Rev. G. C. Requell, Parsonage, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per Dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk.....	25	„
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread à Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	22	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair.....	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped.....	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains.....	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible.....	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts.....	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts.....	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each...	7	„ 33

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteau'.....	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags.....	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags.....	10	„ 15
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs.....	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair...	25	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland / Eglington	Drab latest shape..... / Tall.....	10	0
	Jerome			
	Cantab			
	Isis	Drab	7	8
	Derby	and		
	Worthing	Black		
	Brighton			
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland / Eglington	The new shape..... / Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts ..... per annum.....		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

| | |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet without any change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom'l. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100		all 5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000		all 8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500		all 5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
2,750,000	1,000		all 7 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1350
750,000	250		all 6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200		all 6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500		25 8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250		12 8 do.	National Bank of India	140
1,000,000	250		all 12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½
				LAND COMPANIES.	
[illegible],000	3,000		all Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1460
[illegible],000	1,000		all Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	870
[illegible],000	1,000		60 11-14	Do. New	470
[illegible],000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
[illegible],000	5,000	4,400	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
...	2,000	1,920	Nil	Port Canning	285
				PRESS COMPANIES.	
20,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
50,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
87,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	4000do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,000
60,000	2,000	1,800	130ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1169
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3900
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
20,000	2,500	2,250	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Ark wright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
160,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	620
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1650
160,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33–35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240–250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	116
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. Claims	3–3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	99
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'deney B'k.	28
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'kg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
600,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,250	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	470
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
280,000	all	350	300	Bombay Const.	160–17

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 19th June, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	60,702	0	3
Merchandize	1,58,451	4	5
Electric Telegraph	1,356	0	0
Earth Trains	2,947	8	0
Total Rs.	2,33,456	12	8
Corresponding week last year open 673½ Miles ... Total Rs.	2,50,719	0	8
Decrease	27,262	4	0

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th June, 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,936	7	8
Merchandize	50,962	5	8
Back Bay Earth Trains	766	14	0
Electric Telegraph	549	0	0
Total Rs.	90,314	11	4
Corresponding week in June, 1868. Open 305 Miles.			
Coaching	41,517	12	2
Merchandize	50,330	3	5
Back Bay Earth Trains	571	8	0
Electric Telegraph	333	0	0
Total Rs.	92,752	7	7
Decrease	2,437	12	3

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Vanrenen, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on furlough, from Europe.
Wither, Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Paget, Cornet, 7th Hussars, to join, to Seaikote.
Vanrenen, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Calcutta.
Wither, Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry, to join, to Nagpore.
Temple, Staff Surgeon, British Medical Service, to join, to Kurrachee.
Pottinger, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, to join, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s.[illegible]d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamer	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4 p. bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Cargo	Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Carnatic (s)	Coleman	Suez, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Astracama	Wilson	Havre.
	Vicksburg	Strachan	Liverpool.
	Scotia (s)	Avern	Cawar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Bello Isle, Fenwick, to Callao.
Ship Mecra Hossain, Krokstedt, to Penang and Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June 13 Indomitable ..... Rice ..... Jeddah, April 9.

DEPARTURE.

June 13 Flower of the Forest ..... ——— ..... ———

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 12 Punjaub (s) ..... Parker ..... Rangoon.
Bull Finch (H. M.) ..... ——— ..... Trincomallee.

DEPARTURE.

June 12 Bleng ..... Logan ..... Gopaulpore.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
SECOND EDITION, FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's House Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 22nd June, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The Dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	June 22	Tuesday	Aug. 3
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 10
,,	July 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 27	,,	Sept. 7

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 25th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Register-letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 25	Friday	Aug. 6
,,	July 9	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 23	,,	Sept. 3

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	July 9	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 26
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

13th July.	9th October.
1 th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4th December.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JAMES—June 2nd, at Aden, the wife of Surgeon R. W. James, M.D., of a son.

DEATH.

JAMES—June 6th, at Aden, the infant son of Surgeon R. W. James, M.D.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MACDONALD—June 7th, at Palaveram, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. M. Macdonald, of a son.
WOODROFFE—June 3rd, at Ootacamund, the wife of F. H. Woodroffe, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

THE Emperor Napoleon has speedily realized our anticipations. The success of the extreme section of the Opposition, the election riots—for they scarcely deserve any other name—and the tone of the speeches in Paris and elsewhere, have drawn from His Majesty a Letter to a member of the Chamber of Deputies. We have not the text of this document, but we have a telegraphic summary, and it shows that the Emperor declines, in the presence of popular movements, pressure, excitement, disturbances, to make further concessions. His estimate of the French temperament is probably correct, but if so, it is an acknowledgment of the unfitness of Frenchmen, generally, for the rough exigencies of political life. The basis of real freedom is compromise, and where there is compromise, one side must demand, with more or less but always adequate vigour, and the other must concede. But the Emperor's estimate of the people over whom he rules precludes the application of that principle to public affairs. He thinks that authority must always initiate, for if it gives in to pressure, the people regard the yielding as proof of weakness and a signal for fresh demands. Indeed, his conception of his own position in relation to the French people is very nearly that of the captain of a pirate ship towards his crew. So long as he can assert his superior force the pirate captain remains absolute master of the craft. If he yield to pressure he signs his death warrant. So the master of the high-spirited French people. He must prove on all great occasions that he is master, and must punish opposition as a crime. In the present case the publication of his letter tends to confirm the view we took yesterday, that the election riots would be used as a conclusive argument against any further approximation towards a free government. The military demonstration in Paris was only the preface to the Imperial epistle. France, we doubt not—especially rural France—in an exemplary mood of fear and anger, is quite ready to submit; and although the coming session will be stormy, the Imperialists have secured a fair beginning. The *spectre rouge* has once more shored up the Empire.

THE *Englishman* recently drew attention to a letter written some time since by Mr. Henwood to the *Delhi Gazette* regarding the remarkable results obtained in the working of the lead mines at Subathoo in the Himalayas. The galma of one of the mines has, it is stated, been found to contain so large a proportion of silver that the assayer is of opinion that it should be called a silver, rather than a lead, mine; and Mr. Henwood further reports that not only lead and silver, but gold, copper and several other minerals are of frequent occurrence throughout the neighbourhood and extend far into the Himalayas.

The *Englishman*, in the article we refer to, asuming, we presume, the literal truth of these statements, took occasion to comment on the discredit thrown on the Geological Survey and the Government by the fact that the mineral wealth of the Himalayas, which it may reasonably be supposed is not confined to the districts Mr. Henwood happens to have examined, has remained so long undeveloped, and, indeed, for the most part undiscovered. The labours of the Survey have, our contemporary stated, been barren of all practical result; and the Government have on purely negative, or insufficient, evidence assumed that the most extensive mountain chain in the world contains no minerals worth working. Still more recently our contemporary recurred to the subject, stating that his attention had in the meantime been drawn to a chapter on Economic Geology in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey, from which it appeared that the existence of these minerals in the districts in question had been long since reported by them, and that Professor Oldham had drawn attention to the occurrence of silver in workable quantity. The blame attributed to the Survey is therefore mitigated, or rather transferred to the Government who, even when apprised of hidden treasures, make no use of them. At the same time it is urged that the Survey labour under great difficulties as regards even the performance of their proper work. They are short-handed and badly paid. It certainly seemed just under the circumstances that the *Englishman* should make the *amende honorable*. In the particular case referred to, it seemed beyond doubt that the Survey were not to blame; and for the rest, it is easy to acquit an overworkd and underpaid department, for omitting to make discoveries the possibility of which is after all only assumed. Had we noticed the matter at all, it would only have been with the object of urging on the Government a more thorough examination of the Himalayas than has yet been made; but we had the curiosity to turn up the chapter on Economic Geology in the Memoirs referred to, and we are compelled to say we think the Survey deserve all the blame, and more, that our contemporary imputed to them. What is the very first paragraph of the chapter? "So much has been said, and is believed, about the boundless mineral resources of the Himalayas, that I feel it is at great disadvantage that I am obliged to take up the opposite side of the argument. It would, I believe, be difficult to find elsewhere an equal area of mountain country so barren of mineral wealth. For those who are sceptical about geological opinions on such matters, there is an argument which seems to me of much weight; it is that the natives know nothing of these treasures. * * * * * There is, however, a consideration which may reconcile us in some measure to this scarcity. These mountains are so difficult of access, that, except their mineral products were of the most valuable quality and occurred in the richest abundance, they would still remain profitless. The case of iron illustrates this statement: at many places in the lower Himalayas iron ore of the richest quality occurs, but is now, and probably must long remain, useless to the country at large on account of the difficulty of bringing it to market." Now with reference to the first part of this paragraph, we would remark that in a scientific report it might certainly be expected that the scientific reasons for the conclusions arrived at would be given, in spite of any supposed popular prejudice against them; and not that out of deference to these prejudices the reader would be put off with a reason which, if it is so good a one as Professor Oldham pretends to think, would go far to condemn the practical utility of maintaining such a department as the Geological Survey. The fact is, Professor Oldham is fully aware that if he were to detail the geological reasons for supposing that the Himalayas are barren of mineral wealth, he would be exposing the fact that the best reasons the Survey can give are not only of a purely theoretical nature, but are such as many geologists would dispute. He is quite right in thinkings that no mere theoretical reasons for concluding that a vast range of mountain country which has, at the best, been only most partially and superficially examined, and whose geology is but imperfectly understood, would be likely to satisfy practical men. Professor Oldham's argument is, in fact, an admission that there is nothing but *opinion* available on the subject, better than the negative fact that natives know nothing of the mineral wealth of the Himalayas. That this should be the case, is not the fault of the Survey; but it is the fault of the Survey, or rather of the head of that department, that in the place of a recognition of the importance of that thorough investigation which even on geological grounds is desirable, we are presented with a miserable apology like the above.

Professor Oldham is not much happier in the way in which he attempts to console us. The inaccessibility cannot reconcile us for the absence of valuable minerals in the Himalayas, unless it is assumed that they cannot be rendered accessible, or that the Government would not be bound to render them so, if such valuable minerals existed in sufficient quantity to make it worth while; and neither of these assumptions is, in our opinion, correct.

Turning, again, to the very scanty details given in a chapter which disposes of the Economic Geology of the Himalayas in ten pages and a half of large type widely printed! we find that speaking of this very lead mine at Subathoo, instead of saying that silver existed in workable quantity, Professor Oldham says simply, "The galma contains only a small per centage of silver." Of all the ores mentioned as occurring, he speaks depreciatingly—strikingly so compared with Mr. Henwood's account. Of gold he says—"There are gold washings carried on yearly in the beds of the Himalayan rivers, and most extensively, even in streams which only drain the sub-Himalayan rocks. The fact is rather interesting; since in these streams the gold must have a doubly derivative origin." Rather interesting! We suppose in a geological sense. Has any attempt been made to discover the "doubly derivative origin," or one of the origins, of this gold? or would gold in quantity not pay on account of the inaccessibility of the Himalayas?

We can acquit the Geological Survey of all blame for not having discovered minerals, even if they are found to exist by others, where they have not had the opportunity of looking for them, or where the heaviness of their work has compelled them to look hurriedly; but we cannot excuse them for going out of their way to disprove the existence of minerals where they have not discovered them, even though they have not looked for them, by a reference to geological opinions or the ignorance of the natives of the country; and some may deny, moreover, that the science of geology, if it can yet be called a science, is in a position to generalise with regard to the necessary connection of certain minerals with certain strata.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor held a levee at the temporary Council House near the Bund at Poona on Thursday at noon. There was a large attendance of gentlemen of the Military and Civil Services, and others, among whom were a few native gentlemen.

THREE gentlemen have been appointed as Assistants to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars, viz., Messrs. Theodore Kleinknecht, Alexander Dunlop, and Naga Rao.

IT is said that Dr. J. C. Bow, Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, has been appointed to the same office in Allahabad, vice Dr. Dillon, deceased.

ON Saturday last, says the "Delhi Gazette," another portion of the 58th Regiment at Allahabad had to move into camp owing to cholera having again broken out in it.

THE "Delhi Gazette" states that Lieutenant Colonel Gore, of the 88th Regiment, who served at Agra for a short time a few years ago, and who was subsequently sent home on sick certificate, is in a state of health which causes much anxiety to his medical attendants.

THE "Pioneer" remarks that the appointment of Colonel Malleson as guardian of the young Maharajah of Mysore will be generally considered a good one. Few men have made the history of Southern India more completely their study than has Colonel Malleson, as is sufficiently shown by his charming volume on the "French in India." He has also had some experience in the management of Native Princes.

IN appointing Dr. Cunningham to succeed Colonel Malleson as Sanitary Commissioner, the Government of India is considered to have not only made an absolutely good choice, but rendered practicable a not insignificant economy. The appointment of Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner hitherto held by Dr. Cunningham may now be abolished, thereby saving the State the salary of the office, Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

IN October last a cruel murder was perpetrated on the person of Thakooranee Pertab Bai, of Muttwarh, a small State under the supervision of the Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Bhopawur. She was the elder widow of the late Thakoor Oonkar Sing, and managed the State on behalf of her infant son, the present Thakoor. The chief instigator of the crime was Sooruj Bai, the younger widow of the late Thakoor, who was jealous of Pertab Bai and wished to have the management in her own hands. Sooruj Bai and three men, viz., Hur Govind, Soobha Ram, and Gholab Khan, have been sentenced to suffer death as principals in the murder; while four others, Jighoree, Davedeen, Gungadeen, and Kullian Sing have been found guilty of abetment of the murder, and sentenced to transportation for life. Sooruj Bai was recommended to mercy by the Bheel Agent, who tried the case on the ground of her sex, but the Governor-General in Council agreed with the Agent at Indore, and could not accede to the recommendation, as this person was considered to have been the most guilty of all, and it was necessary to convince the native community, that persons of whatever rank or sex, who plot and conduct cold-blooded murders, will not escape the just sentence of the law.

A DULY qualified Marine Engineer will be shortly sent to Madras from England for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the principal harbours in Southern India, beginning his investigations at Cochin. It appears to be the intention of the Government to create harbour accommodation at Carwar, Calicut, Cochin, and at the mouths of the Rivers Godavery, Kistna, and Mahanuddy. The Madras harbour scheme is still engaging the attention of the authorities.—*Indian Daily News.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 28TH MAY.

THE arbitration in the case of Reuter's Telegram Company may possibly be closed to-morrow by the award of the umpire, Mr. Russell Gurney, with what result, I, of course, cannot tell; but I am still of opinion, as stated in my last, that the amount to be given will certainly not be £700,000, and will not likely be less than £600,000. In anticipation of the decision the shares have risen about £10 this week, and are now quoted £62. I should not be at all surprised to see them reach £75 or £80. Independently, however, of the interests of those who have been shrewd enough to buy these securities, the whole public are concerned with the result. An agreement with Reuter is really the keystone of the Government scheme. Without the control of the communications with the Continent, the system would have been defective in a main point, and the contract with the Indo-European (Siemens) line gave Reuter, besides, a distinct hold over our intercourse with the East. To enable us to secure separate wires for the Indian messages, the possession of the Channel cables was, in fact, indispensable. The leading British Company—the Electric and International—has now also been settled with, and after Reuter's claim only the Money Bill for Parliament will remain to complete the scheme. It will be opposed by a few economists, and will be criticised as a matter of duty by Her Majesty's Opposition, but it will pass with ease. I believe Mr. Scudamore has already concluded, or will very soon conclude, arrangements with the railway companies for inland business, and when the department is finally constituted, operations will at once commence on a vast scale, the number of telegraph stations throughout the country being increased in every direction. What the charges are to be, whether on a scale or an uniform rate, I do not yet know; probably a shilling for all Great Britain and sixpence within the metropolitan bounds will be the limits for messages of twenty words.

When the French Transatlantic cable has arrived at Brest in the Great Eastern, which it is expected will be about the 14th June next, there will be a gathering of Continental Directors General of Telegraphs to inspect it. Saving this incident there will be comparatively little display about the expedition. I believe no newspaper reporters will accompany it, the directors considering that, *mutatis mutandis*, the accounts written of the laying of the last cable will answer all purposes of mere description.

In my last I spoke of the agreement between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Suez Canal Company, by which the latter agreed to surrender their buildings, lands, and various exclusive privileges in consideration of a payment by the Viceroy of £1,200,000 represented by coupons on the company's shares; and I expressed my belief that for such a concession the Viceroy must have given something more than *The Times* stated. I now find that the Paris correspondent of the *Economist* adds to the other equivalents granted to the company the payment by the Egyptian Government of 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the lands sold, which is a very considerable addition to the bargain and a substantial gain to the company. Indeed so good a bargain was it thought to be by those most interested—namely, its shareholders—that the shares rose 43 francs on the announcement. But, take the arrangement as we will, it has been a good one for the Viceroy, if only that it shuts the door against future complications which might seriously trench upon his sovereign rights.

The report by Captain Tyler, of the Board of Trade, on the Brindisi route has done a good deal to show people here how much may yet be accomplished to shorten both by sea and land the journey to India. But the most suggestive part of it is not that which refers to any of the existing routes, but his allusions to others that require no sea passage whatever. It is curious if, twenty years after the question was first broached and a dozen years after it was sent to sleep—it was supposed for generations—Mr. W. P. Andrew's favourite dream of a Euphrates Valley railroad should after all be not far off a realization. But the truth is, the irresistible logic of events is forcing on a consummation in a way no individual projector could have done. What will soon bring on the question of an Asiatic railway to India is not the Suez Canal, nor the progress of telegraphic communication, nor even the advance of Russia, though that has something to do with it—but the progress of the railway system through Turkey in Europe. Captain Tyler discusses the relative advantages of the Brenner pass and the Mont Cenis routes to Brindisi and of the Marseilles passage, and he thinks that when the Suez Canal is opened, a continuous sea voyage from Brindisi to Bombay without change of persons, baggage, or mails, may fairly be anticipated at no very distant date. But these routes he regards as little more than provisional: "pending the advance of railway communication through the south east of Europe and the west of Asia." The lines to Constantinople and through the Euphrates Valley have still to be constructed, and the hope of the future traveller, chimerical as it may seem at present, must be to pass dryshod from England to Bombay by a tunnel under the Channel and a bridge over the Bosphorus. As regards the submarine tunnel from Dover to Calais I shall say nothing, but of the prospect of a railway through European Turkey much may now be said with certainty. The negotiations between the Ottoman envoy, Daoud Pasha, and Continental capitalists, mostly Austrian and Belgian, for a heavy loan to construct a trunk line from Constantinople by Adrianople to the Austrian frontier, have not only been completed but have received the sanction of the Sultan, and Daoud is now on his way back to Vienna from the Turkish capital with, it is understood, the ratification of the conditional agreements made. As the Sultan is determined to push on this undertaking with energy, and as Turkey is in very good financial credit at present, there is nothing visionary in the hope that the first half of Captain Tyler's dream will soon be realised. Of the Asiatic section it is too early yet to speak, so much do political considerations embarrass the subject. But even that will ere long be forced on the attention of Turkey and England too. In a few months Russia may have continuous railway communication from St. Petersburg to the Kouban and from the south east shore of the Black Sea to the Persian frontier. Is it likely that Persia will remain isolated long after that point is reached? In fact we already hear from Paris that the Shah has consulted French engineers as to the feasibility of a cheap line from the Georgian border to Teheran. So that it may very soon come to be a race between Russia with Persia by Tiflis and Tabriz, and Turkey through Mesopotamia. One thing alone is certain: there will be no standing still as we are.

I have repeatedly mentioned the prosecution of Captain Mangles, Mr. Abbiss, and others connected with the English Joint Stock Bank, a case which promises to be a repetition of the Merchants' Company *fiasco*. On Monday, however, we did come across one new fact which has created a little talk. Mr. Kemp, the auditor of the bank, had to give evidence, and he enlightened the minds of the public as to the value of an audit. He had duly certified the balance-sheet about the time of the events which formed the subject of the charge, and on the strength of that certificate, the balance-sheet was assumed by the shareholders to be correct. But what did he really certify? The composition of the balance-sheet? Nothing of the kind. He stated in his evidence that it was no part of his duty to investigate the books; he had only to see that the totals in them agreed with the balance sheet. He saw the certified returns of the branches and the general ledgers of the bank, *all of which he took to be correct*, and he did not examine the cash-book or any other book with the ledger. That is, he merely took on trust certain prepared totals and certified that they were correctly copied out on a sheet by themselves; whether those totals were full of carefully prepared misstatements or teemed with blunders he could not know and did not even try to know. So much for audit of a bank's account. This is no revelation to me, but it has opened the eyes of many shareholders, who have all along rested implicitly on the faith of a certificate by a professional accountant as a sort of talisman against knavery or incorrectness. Such an audit is utterly useless; Mr. Kemp himself admitted that it "certainly has not a satisfactory audit." But it is more than useless. It is a mischievous deception. Shareholders believe that they get some security thereby, and consequently neglect certain precautions which they would take if they knew that on them depended any vigilance necessary. "The public have a mistaken idea what auditing is," observed Mr. Kemp, and Mr. George Lewis, who was examining him, added, tartly, "They wont have it after to-day, Mr. Kemp, so far at least as your system is concerned." But Mr. Kemp is really no worse than his neighbours. There has been a complete misunderstanding all along as to the nature of the duties performed. Mr. Kemp got twenty guineas for his supposed audit of the concerns of a bank with 33 branches; how in the name of common sense could any shareholder ever imagine the audit was more than nominal? It would have taken a week's hard work to have investigated matters even cursorily, and the cost of a week's time to a professional accountant must of course be taken at a very different figure from twenty guineas. It is Higgs and the Central Gas Company over again; if the officials are all honest and correct an audit is superfluous; if they are neither, such an audit as we generally have is useless either to detect false entries or to explain discrepancies. It must, therefore, come to this, that shareholders should either have no audit at all and so live a life of chronic suspicion and personal inspection, or they must pay well for an inspection of an elaborate and searching character by others. Fortunately the great majority of bank officials in London are immaculate; but for that circumstance the shareholders, I repeat, would be absolutely unprotected.

A call of £2 per share has been ordered by the Chief Clerk to Vice-Chancellor Stuart to be levied on the contributories of the London and Bombay Bank, and to be payable in London on the 1st July and in India on the 1st September. The liquidators, Mr. James Cooper and Sir Thomas Parkyns, who applied for the call, stated that the debts and liabilities were about £230,000, and the assets and arrears of call about £109,000. As £4 had been previously levied the total amount called is now £6. It was stated that £120,000 would be required to pay the creditors who had already received a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The number of failures this week is considerable, but none of them are for very formidable amounts. The largest is the firm of H. and A. Wallis, corn merchants of Ipswich, for £150,000; it is hoped they will pay 10s. in the pound. The long continued decline in corn has been telling severely for months past on the resources of many houses in that trade, and one or two are freely talked about to-day in addition to the Ipswich firm. Among the others are—Inglis and Morris, manufacturers, Glasgow, liabilities, £40,000, assets, about £2,000; Wallace and Murray, wincey manufacturers of the same place, liabilities £15,000; Carter and Garthwaite, Manchester warehousemen, Watling Street; F. A. Wilson & Co., woollen shirt manufacturers, Glasgow; Shackleton Smith, of Gomersall, near Leeds, liabilities about £18,000; Hatton & Co., of Bailey Hall Mills, Halifax, woollen manufacturers; R. and W. Aston, gun manufacturers, Birmingham; and James Morrison & Co., of Toronto, Canada, in the dry goods trade, liabilities about £30,000. None of these casualties are of any importance; but in the present time of indents and drafts against consignments it is safest to report every suspension as it occurs.

The failure of a New York house, mentioned in my last, was, it seems, only temporary. The house recovered itself after a little, and is now reported to be going on as before. Although, however, the aggregate of suspensions does not amount to much, they indicate, in my judgment, a great deal of unsound trade. Banks will not now advance to local borrowers with anything like the freedom shown a few years ago, and the fluctuations in value of the raw material make these latter more dependent than ever on the accommodation they may procure. The worst feature, to me at least, is the number of failures in the woollen trade. Wool has been cheaper than ever during the last twelve months, and manufacturers have been saved from the double infliction which the cotton trade has laboured under of dear raw material and cheap manufactures. It might, therefore, have been supposed that they would have enjoyed exceptional immunity from disaster. But it has not proved so. Wool sales have been dull, and the cloth-halls have been duller, so that the manufacturer in many cases comes very badly off. The importers of wool must be enormous losers on the present series of sales which are going off wretchedly. They opened well, but since then there has been a heavy and rapid decline. The price of

THE AGRA DURBAR.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following list of the troops who will form the camp at Agra in January next. Of course these dispositions are liable to change :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Three Batteries Royal Horse Artillery.—C.A Brigade, B-F Brigade, and C-F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Three Field Batteries.—C-8th Brigade, H-8th Brigade, and F-19th Brigade Royal Artillery.

One Garrison Battery.—7-22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

Three Regiments.—5th Lancers, 11th Hussars, and 21st Hussars.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Three Regiments.—2nd Regiment Bengal Cavalry, 8th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, and 14th Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

Five Regiments.—1-11th Foot, 1-19th Foot, 77th Foot, 79th Foot, and 93rd Foot.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Seven Regiments.—1st Regiment N. I., 6th Regiment N. I., 8th Regiment N. I., 13th Regiment N. I., 14th Regiment N. I., 22nd Regiment N. I., and 40th Regiment N. I.

BOMBAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We refer those interested to an advertisement calling a meeting of the promoters and supporters of the scheme for the formation of a Philharmonic Society in Bombay.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.—Cassum Vullee, a lascar, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to stand his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court for stealing sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 448, belonging to one Cassum Abdool.

THE CASE AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION.—We understand that Messrs. Scoble, McCulloch, Green and Starling, Barristers-at-Law, have been specially retained on behalf of the defendants in the above case.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, William Brown, a seaman of the ship Prince of Wales, was charged with committing an assault with a knife against the person of S. Spooner, boatswain of the ship. The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a Hindoo named Rama Baloo to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust six crowbars and four copper chatties belonging to Mr. C. David, a ship's contractor.

LIBERALITY OF A NATIVE.—Colonel Sir W. Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, has brought to the notice of Government the liberality of a brother of the late Jaffer Sulliman, of Bombay, in placing Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of Major Tyrwhitt, for relief of the famine-stricken refugees from Marwar.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Toolsee, woman, and Bukhta Mooljee, to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,299, the property of one Mungulchund Goolabhoy.

ERRATUM.—In our report of the "Marriage of a Hindoo Widow," which appeared in our issue of yesterday, we referred to Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba as the Secretary of the Widow Marriage Association. Mr. Moroba is not the Secretary of the Widow Marriage Association, but of the Pathare Reform Association.

THE RESIDENTS IN GIRGAUM.—A petition signed by a number of the residents in Girgaum Back Road was presented to the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, praying for an order for the removal of some female tenants in the neighbourhood as a nuisance. The Magistrate said that if the petitioners came to him and made a declaration he would issue an order against the proprietors of the hous es.

THE "HINDOO PUNCH."—We understand that a summons has been issued by the Senior Magistrate of Police at the complaint of Vishnu Parsharam Shastri, Secretary to the Widow Marriage Association, against Vireshwar Sadashiva Chatray, editor and proprietor of the *Hindoo Punch* and *Dnyanbodhak*, for printing, publishing, selling, and circulating indecent and obscene matter, and also for defamation.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening (weather permitting) :—

March.
Overture ..."Guy Mannering" .....Wallace.
Quadrille ..."Serenade" .....Balfe.
Selection ..." Ne touchez pas a la reine."Bouldieu.
Waltzes....." Dreams of Childhood".....Montgomery.
Galop ....." John Brown" .....

ENQUIRY REGARDING THE BUCENTAUR.—The Marine Court, consisting of Mr. Connon, acting Chief Magistrate, and Captain Wilkinson, of the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Goloonda, resumed the enquiry as to the loss of the Bucentaur in the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon. Captain Webster's evidence was concluded, and then Mr. Smith, pilot, and Mr. Williams, chief officer of the Bucentaur, were examined. The Court then adjourned till Monday, at eleven o'clock, when further evidence will be heard.

ACCIDENT AT POONA.—A sad accident from the careless use of fire-arms happened yesterday (Thursday) morning at Gunneshkhind to one of the men belonging to His Excellency the Governor's Band. From what we have learnt it appears that a loaded fowling-piece which lay in the corner of a room occupied by the men of the Band was carelessly laid hold of by one of them and aimed at a companion who was sitting close by. The gun went off, lodging the charge in the young man's face and neck. He now lies in a very precarious state.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRESPASS IN A BUNGALOW.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, a European named Johnston was placed at the bar charged with trespassing on the grounds of a bungalow at Mahaluxmee. It seemed that he had gone up to the bungalow in search, as he said, of brandy. One of the gentlemen who live in the "Chummery" happened to be on the verandah at the time and he accosted the prisoner; instead of giving him a peg, however, he formed an idea he had already got enough and that he had no business there. He accordingly called a sepoy and after a scuffle and a deal of bad language from the prisoner he was sent to chowkey. When placed before the Magistrate, Johnston said he had just come off a long voyage and after getting his discharge had got drunk. He did not recollect anything about the conduct for which he was apprehended and he was now sorry for it. It was stated by a police inspector that the prisoner was not known as a Bombay loafer. The Magistrate said he was quite satisfied with the evidence and the prisoner must pay a fine of Rs. 10 or go to prison for ten days—men could not be allowed to roam about among bungalows in that manner. The fine was paid.

SUDDEN DEATH—We yesterday stated that Mr. G. James, yard inspector at the Boree Bunder station, had died suddenly, and that there was a suspicion of his death having been caused by an overdose of opium. Dr. Lumsdaine, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on the body on Thursday evening at Boree Bunder station, at which Edward Windsor deposed—I am assistant yard inspector G. I. P. Railway. The deceased was lately yard inspector at the Boree Bunder station. I had known him for upwards of three years. On the 9th inst. he came here from Wassind. He lived here, and, to the best of my knowledge, lived quietly and soberly. He went the day after he arrived to see Dr. Continho, but failed to find him. The next morning the doctor called here and saw him. He then complained of severe headache and pain in his side. The doctor saw him some four or five times. He had been confined to bed ever since the 11th inst. Yesterday he was pretty well and asked the doctor if he might drink beer. The doctor said he might have a pint. He had some, but barely touched it. He had lived on soup and conjee. Last night I was on duty, and on returning this morning I saw he was very bad; so I at once sent to the doctor to the Company to obtain a certificate upon which he might be admitted into hospital. When Dr. Eccles, the Company's doctor, arrived, he said the deceased was too far gone, adding that he thought he had had an overdose of opium. Yesterday Dr. Continho gave him four powders, one to be taken every three hours in soda water. Three of them were taken. The fourth was spilled. The medicine from the bottle marked A, now in Court, was taken the day before yesterday. From the bottle marked B, also in Court, one dose was given this morning just before he died. Dr. Continho came to see the deceased about 11 o'clock this morning and prescribed for him. He then left with instructions to be told in about two hours what was then the condition. From the time I returned from duty the deceased was insensible, and at 1 P.M. he died.—The inquest was then adjourned until Tuesday the 22nd inst.

THE WRECKS AT BOMBAY AND BASSEIN.

We are requested to state that by the wrecks of the Bucentaur and Great Northern, the first and second officers of both ships have been left in considerable distress, and that any funds which may be contributed specially towards their assistance will be received by Mr. Avron, the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home. We shall be glad to receive subscriptions on their behalf, and any sums so received will be forwarded to Mr. Avron. The list has been commenced by a subscription of Rs. 10 from Mr. Lord, of Church Gate Street, Fort. In the appeal made by ship captains on behalf of the masters of the Bucentaur and Great Northern, nothing was said about the loss sustained by the subordinate officers, whose case is none the less hard.

Mr. Avron, the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, left Bombay for Bassein yesterday afternoon accompanied by the chief and second officers and three seamen of the Great Northern, and this morning the party will start from Bassein for Kullum for the purpose of collecting the scattered remains of the sixteen persons who lost their lives by the wreck and depositing them in one grave. The coffins were taken from Bombay to Bassein Road station on Thursday evening, from whence they were to be duly forwarded on to Kullum. As we already stated the work of exhumation will be carried out by several Mhars who were engaged in Bombay.

We are glad to add that Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, readily afforded all the assistance he could to Mr. Avron. The coffins were conveyed over the line free of charge.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

4th Sunday after Trinity—June 20th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 200 and 144.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 79, 137 and 182.

The Offertory will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 133 and 207.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 177 and 144.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 150 (Rock of Ages, cleft for me) and 2 (New every morning is the love.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 160 (Songs of praise the angels sang) and 142 part 3 (Jerusalem the golden.)

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 170.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising. Hymn 139.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 175, 142 (Part III.), 15.

The Offertory to be devoted to the enlargement of the Church.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship City of Shanghai (lying off the Mint) at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 18th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86, wind south-west moderate, rain 54 cents.

CARWAR, 18th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south easterly, thermometer 82, barometer 29·99, rain 62 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th, 4-40 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west by south, thermometer 82, rain 84 cents.

MANGALORE, 18th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south by west, thermometer 80·25, rain 1·37.

CANNANORE, 18th, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·960, rain 71 cents.

KOLAPORE, 18th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

COCHIN, 18th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, barometer 30·034, thermometer 80, sky cumulus.

PAUMBEN, 18th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south south west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·92.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 11th and 12th.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th June is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 17	0 17
,, Calcutta	16 44	2 38
,, Madras	7 33	2 55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

STEAMER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR, 17th, 9 A.M.—Mail steamer Mahratta arrived from Kurrachee.

FAO, 18th, 11 A.M.—Mail steamer Abyssinia, from Busreh, in sight.

THE LATE MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, and again on Thursday, William Hutchinson, a European, was placed before Mr. R. H. Showell and charged with murder, in having on or about the 11th instant caused the death of Charles Johnston, a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The first witness examined was Mary Rozario, whose evidence has already been published in substance in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Nursoo Mulkoo, the next witness, said—I am in the service of Mr. Lyons as a general servant and live at Camateepoora. My master's bungalow is near the railway station. I know one Johnston, who is now dead. He was living in a bungalow close to my master's. I know the prisoner, who lives in Mr. Lyon's bungalow. I know this hammer, now shown me: it belongs to Mr. Lyons. He is in the service of the Railway Company and works in the factory. My master had given me the hammer, telling me to throw it away. I kept it in the cook-room. I do not remember the day when he gave it to me. It was about four days ago. It was given to me the day before some event happened. There is another cookroom between my master's cookroom and Johnston's verandah. My master's cookroom is close to Johnston's verandah, and is separated by a tattee wall. I was lying down in the verandah last Friday evening about 7 o'clock, but was not asleep. There was an old woman named Balee, the prosecutrix, and her sahib named Johnston. There was a light in the bungalow of prosecutrix. I did not see any one come. The prisoner returned from a walk and abused the madam and Johnston. He then went into his room, where he remained about two o three minutes. He then came out and seized th madam. She called out "Johnston, Johnston." Johnston had gone into his own room when he saw the prisoner come out. He came out when the madam called him and spoke to the prisoner. I did not understand what was said. He then went into his own room again and brought out a black bottle, with which he struck prisoner, who bled from his ear in consequence. Johnston threw the bottle at prisoner, and it struck him on the side of the face. The prisoner got angry and gave Johnston four or five blows, and seizing him by the neck, dashed him against the cookroom of the prosecutrix. Johnson fell down, and the tattee wall of the cook-room broke. The madam ran away when the quarrel was going on, and after the tattee wall was broken. The hammer was lying near the tattee wall in our cookroom. It was about a foot from the tattee wall. The prisoner went into the room, and picking it up returned on to the verandah. He then gave Johnston two or three blow with the hammer. Johnston was lying down. Is do not know where the blows struck him. He was groaning and did not struggle. He kept lying down. I ran away when Johnston was struck with the hammer by the prisoner, as I was afraid. I ran into the compound and went to the gate. I slept there with a Mahomedan. I returned to the verandah at 1 o'clock in the morning. I saw Johnston lying down, and two sepoys in the verandah.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—You came two hours after I lay down. I heard you speak to the madam, but did not hear her reply. You were struck with the bottle near Johnston's room before the door. As you were attempting to beat Johnston, he ran towards the cookroom. I saw you run on to the public road. I did not see you return. You entered the cookroom through the broken tattee wall. Johnston only fell, you did not fall down. I did not call my master.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry until this day (Saturday).

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your publishing, in your issue of to-morrow, the accompanying letter which I have addressed to the *Times of India* on the subject of Mr. S. S. Bengallee's letter in today's issue of that paper.—Yours, &c.,

18th June. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee need not be apprehensive. He will be fully answered and in ample time—unless, indeed, he gives his kaleidescope of figures a third shake before next Wednesday!

Meantime permit me to contrast one of his statements with actual fact.

As stated by Mr. Sorabjee.	*Actual fact.*
Mr. Sórabjee says to-day—"I may also mention that "Mr. Crawford, in his Memorandum of the 7th instant, had promised "that the actual reduction "of the outstanding balances for 1868 and previous "years up to 31st May will "be published before the "meeting on the 9th. This "was not done, and I therefore beg that this statement may also be placed "before the Bench without "delay."	This was done. The figures *were* sent by me to the two Dailies and *were* published in their issues of 8th instant.

I may add further that the collections up to 31st May last for each year had been previously officially supplied to Mr. Sorabjee himself by the Controller (Controller's letter No. 948 of 7th June.)—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th June, 1869.

THE CULTIVATION AND TAXATION OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

We append an important despatch addressed to the Home Government in February last by Sir R. Alcock, the British Minister at Pekin. A copy of it, with its appendices, has been sent to the Bombay Government by the Secretary of State for India :—

Pekin, 16th February, 1869.

MY LORD,—Some anxiety having been expressed by shippers of opium from India, as to the increased growth of the drug in China, and a desire conveyed to me, through Messrs. Jardine and Matheson, for information, I addressed a circular to Her Majesty's Consuls, directing them to furnish me with all the data they could collect.

Mr. Consul Medhurst will have already transmitted, by my direction, copy of his report, and I now have the honour to enclose one from Mr. Lay, at Kin Kiang. In the notes furnished by Mr. Cooper some further information will be found as regards the extent of cultivation in Szech'uan and Yunnan, and the causes of its increase. Also, in the enclosed accounts drawn from the local press.

It appears that the native drug is not only far less costly than the Indian (one half the price), but greatly preferred by the Chinese, for the same reason that they prefer their own tobacco leaf, as less potent in its effects, and consequently, in all probability, much less injurious. If Mr. Medhurst's information is to be relied upon, nearly two-thirds of the rich and fertile province of Szech'uan is under opium cultivation, and one-third of Yunnan,—opium in such cases taking the place of the natural products of the country, of rice, silk, corn, sugar, &c.

To those who cannot think as Messrs. Jardine and Matheson do, who contend, in their memorial, it has been rendered "abundantly clear that the use of opium is not a curse, but a comfort and a benefit to the hard-working Chinese;" and that we might "as well say malt is a curse to the English labourer, or tobacco one to the world at large;" such results cannot be looked upon without serious misgivings. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Chinese Government, by the issue of a prohibitory decree, of which translation is enclosed, should make some effort, however feeble or unsuccessful, to stem the flood, and denounce the growth of opium before two-thirds of the whole soil is taken up in the production of what mankind in general consider (Messrs. Jardine and Matheson's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding) a noxious and demoralizing drug, instead of healthy food for the millions who till the ground, and by industry render China rich in a great variety of alimentary products fit for the sustenance of man. The censor may well consider "the cultivation of this plant is attended with grave prejudice to the people's means of subsistence." If they could even believe, with Messrs. Jardine, that the opium pipe is "productive of healthful sustentation and enjoyment to many scores of thousands," there will still be a very excusable prejudice in favour of rice, corn, and sugar among the million. Such products will still be held by the vast majority of mankind to offer better and more healthful sustenance for the human frame, and to be more essential to national vigour and growth than all the narcotics and stimulants the earth can supply.

According to the memorial of the censor to which this imperial decree is due, the cultivation of opium, beginning in Kansu, has spread to Shensi and Shanzi, and has now gradually extended to Kiang Su, Honan, Shantung, and other provinces,—in a word, all over China. First devastated, and made well nigh unproductive and barren, by the march of rebel hordes and imperial armies, of which a melancholy and graphic picture is given in the printed enclosure to my despatch, No. , of this date, what still remains under the plough is now given over, in great part, to a worse enemy,—the poppy.

I do not anticipate the decree will be much more effective than imperial decrees are in general. The greed and corruption of the officials all through the provinces are stronger than any Government edict; and opium will still be cultivated, whatever the prejudice to the supply of food for the population, until the rice gets to famine prices, and insurrections of starving people again begin the terrible circle of ruin and desolation. With corruption and imbecility among the ruling classes, rendering all effective or honest government impossible, the loss of their great water ways and means of transport, destroyed by neglect, and the Yellow River, with its terrible powers of destruction ever threatening worse ruin, making insurrection chronic and inevitable, because the natural consequence of famine and misrule; and now, if last not least, the large extension of the growth of opium over provinces yet capable of producing food for the starving people—greed and misrule thus going hand in hand to depopulate the land and plunge the whole empire into wild anarchy and irreparable confusion, the prospect is as hopeless as it is heart-rending. Yet all that is wanted to reverse these conditions is what, according to a popular legend, Spain is condemned never to enjoy —*good government*. Twenty years of vigorous reform and progress might repair all the evils of the last generation or century and make of China a garden, and the home of more millions than Europe can count, abounding in all sources of wealth and material well being. The absence of all hope of such changes is the most disheartening feature of the whole.

To return, however, to the opium question, and its influence on commercial prospects. There is no doubt that the tendency of this wide-spread cultivation of China is to diminish the demand for the Indian drug, and although Mr. Cooper's return, forwarded by Mr. Lay, would seem to show no material reduction in the demand, and the imports to meet it at Kinkiang and Hankow, it cannot be doubted that such a result must follow.

For once, then, the wishes of the Chinese Government and the interests of the foreign dealers are in accord. Both desire to see the native cultivation discouraged of this source "of healthful sustentation and enjoyment," and the supply limited to such as the foreigner imports, though from very different reasons. As a source of profit to the importers and of revenue to the Indian Government, there is no doubt the subject is one of great interest and importance. The Indian revenue dependent upon it amounts to several millions sterling, while its annual import to China, averaging over 60,000 peculs, represents a value of some taels 32,000,000, say between ten and eleven millions sterling, about the value of the tea exported, leaving some £8,000,000 of silks and other goods to be paid for by cotton, woollen, and other goods imported from abroad, and where these fall short by bullion to the average value of about £4,000,000. The total imports being, for the year 1867,—

	Taels.
Imports —	69,829,741
Against —	57,893,713 exports.
	11,434,028 balance against imports, to be made good in bullion.

Opium gives the Chinese Government an import duty, after all deductions for smuggling, carried on to a considerable extent from Hong Kong, and exclusive of all inland taxes, say £750,000; as much more being certainly levied in the shape of Lekim and transit dues —thus making a million and a half which goes towards the Chinese revenue, imperial and provincial.

Whether we regard the foreign imported opium as a source of revenue at either end of the chain, or as a means of laying down funds to purchase Chinese produce, such as tea and silk, which otherwise must be paid for in great part by bullion, it is obvious that its influence on commerce, exchange, and all the elements of trade in China is most important.

For this reason I have thought it essential, without waiting for additional information, to put your Lordship in possession of the leading facts, while the whole subject of our trading relations is under consideration, preparatory to a revision of the treaty.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

The Right Hon. the Lord Stanley, M.P.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 16th June, via Russia, 31st May.

MATHERAN, 18th, 7 A.M.—Office closed this day.

APROPOS of the infallibility of the Pope dogma, the North German correspondent revives the following story :—"Sixtus V. who filled the Chair of St. Peter from 1585 to 1590, had an edition of the Vulgate printed which he himself revised sheet by sheet, and to which he prefixed a bull excommunicating any one who should dare to alter the text in reprinting it. In a very short time, however, it was discovered that this standard edition swarmed with errors, and, in order to remove them, slips of paper with the correct words were pasted over the most erroneous passages. Unfortunately, however, the persons entrusted with this work, not being first-class Latinists, put the correction as often in the wrong place as the right, and it was at last found necessary to buy up and destroy the whole impression. A few copies alone escaped the flames; hence the edition is now a bibliographic curiosity and as much as 444 have been paid at book-sales for a single copy."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 28TH MAY.

ABOUT half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning the P. & O. Company's s.s. Carnatic, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of 28th May. The Carnatic left Suez on the 5th inst. at 1-45 P.M., and Aden on the 11th at 8-10 P.M. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Miss C. Coombes, Mr. A. Withers, Mr. C. Wood, and Mr. J. M. Evans.

From Marseilles—Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, Lieutenant-Colonel Dennys, Messrs. R. H. Rothenberg, R. Thiers, and A. D. Week.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, May* 28.)

The House of Commons has met after the Whitsuntide recess, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Duty Bill has passed through committee.

The French elections are over. The Government has a majority, but the several sections of the Opposition are stronger in names and votes. Paris and Lyons returned Opposition candidates.

The Austrian consulat Leghorn has been assassinated in the open street; and General Crenneville, for whom the blow was intended, was wounded in the face.

Mr. Roebuck is to be the Conservative candidate for Marylebone, in the event of Mr. Harvey Lewis's resignation.

Sir E. Lacon and Mr. F. Walpole have been declared duly elected for North Norfolk. Lord Hyde's seat for Brecon is petitioned against.

The case of the Banda and Kirwee Booty has been officially heard by the Treasury, and a minute of the decision will soon be published.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused a new trial in the action for damages brought against the P. and O. Company by Major Taylor, of the Madras army.

Meetings against the Irish Church Bill have been held at Belfast, Birmingham, and other places.

Mr. Hegarty, a moderate Liberal, has been elected Mayor of Cork.

The Royal Naval Reserve Squadron has returned from its cruise, which was most satisfactory.

A subscription has been opened in Dublin for the erection of a monument to Lord Gough.

The General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches in Scotland are now in session.

The Epsom Derby was won by Mr. Johnstone's Pretender—the same horse that won the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. The French Derby was won by Count Lagrange's Consul.

The annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society was brilliantly attended. The most interesting speeches were in connection with the late journey of the Prince of Wales.

The Spanish Cortes have finished the debates on the constitution. Queen Isabella has refused to abdicate in favour of her son.

The principal shopkeepers of Paris have determined to close their establishments on Sundays.

Major-General Sir D. Wood is the new commandant at Woolwich.

Captain Tyler has made a report on the route to the East by the Brenner pass and the port of Brindisi.

The French ironclad barque La Belliqueuse has returned to Brest after a voyage round the world.

The Russian Governor-General of Turkistan has declared at a banquet in St. Petersburg that for Russia the period of conquest in Central Asia is at an end.

The case against the directors of the English Joint Stock Bank is still proceeding. A charge of perjury is pending against the manager, Mr. Finney.

There is rather more activity in the cotton market, but the Manchester trade continues very dull.

Additional failures are reported; one for a large amount in the corn trade.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that income-tax cannot be collected from foreigners who hold the bonds of the republic.

Silk cultivation is stated to be making rapid progress in California.

The next drawing of Council Bills on Calcutta and Madras will again be for £350,000.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major-General H. Clayton, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Vice-Admiral Francis Decimus Hastings—Lady Eleanor Balfour—General Joseph Darby—Captain Scobell—Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, G.C.B.

THE VERY LATEST INVENTION.

We quote from a home paper :—"Bound to be ahead of the world in everything, the Californians are now in glee over a new invention in velocipedes. The four-wheeled machine is comfortable, the three-wheeled more convenient, the bicycles seems to need a marvel of skill and confidence to manage, but a resident of San Francisco has invented a one-wheeled velocipede, which he claims is as easily balanced, longitudinally and laterally, and more easily worked than any of the others. The only improvement left would be to go without any wheels—but that would be returning to first principles, and so will hardly be patented."

A BALLOON ADVENTURE.

A CURIOUS incident which might have been something else occurred a few days ago. One of the amusements provided for Londoners is an ascent in the car of a huge balloon, which has been provided by some French speculators. The balloon is of the sort called "Captive," that is to say it is secured by a rope, really of great length, but probably not of the length which the speculators assign to it—they modestly mention two miles. The machinery for bringing the vast globe back to earth is worked by a steam-engine, and was thought to be very complete. Many ascents had been safely made, though the charge is high—a sovereign a head—and an accident obtains the finest possible view of London and the environs. But the other day the wind was high, so high, that it ought to have warned the proprietors of danger. They did accept the warning to the extent of sending up the balloon for a tentative ascent, but when the bringing it back was to be effected, the inflated orb refused to obey, and presently tore away from its moorings and departed on the wings of the wind. Then word was passed that a whole party of aeronauts had been carried away into infinite space, and there was a good deal of sensation. However, the balloon, which floated away peacefully into the country, has been recaptured at Aylesbury. No harm has been done to anybody, and some experience of a certain sort has been gained.—*Home News.*

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY—UNCOMFORTABLE PROSPECTS.

We have details from America of the ceremonials observed in completing the great line of railway across the Continent. 1,721 have been added to what had previously been laid, and a run of 3,285 miles, from New York to Sacramento can now be made, if no accident prevent. Seven or eight days will be occupied in the transit. The driving the last spike, which was made of gold, was signalled by telegram all over the Union, and there were prayers, and firing of cannon and all the customary waving of wings by the Bird o' Freedom. When the smoke clears away and the Bird goes to his perch and the prayer-books are shut up, and we can investigate matters they are not quite so agreeable. There has been the most frightful jobbing in connection with work. Two rival companies went at it and actually ran parallel roads, the labourers fighting, and occasionally blowing one another up by exploding mines without warning. The object was, not to lay a safe line, but to lay a line which could be reported, and so the Government bonds could be obtained. Then the companies amalgamated, and things were done in concert, but no better. The work has been vamped and scamped, and in some places the embankment was made with frozen earth, so it is easy to foresee what will happen there. The American press promises the most direful catastrophes. But it is more probable that the good sense of the American people will simply forbid their using the line until it shall have been put into proper order. It will be made all right some day, and then it will really deserve all the honours which have been discounted.—*Home News.*

MR. MIALL AND THE LADIES OF BRADFORD.

A VERY remarkable sight was witnessed in Bradford on Monday, night May 24, when four or five thousand ladies of that borough met to present Mr. Miall with an address, and himself, his wife, and his daughter with a series of presents valued at £600. When on first standing for Bradford he was defeated, the ladies of the town resolved to present him with a testimonial; contributions, ranging from 1d. to £10, poured into their treasury; and by the time that the subscription list was closed the unseating of a victorious candidate gave Mr. Miall the position for which he had formerly striven in vain. Thus, on Monday night the ladies were able to render their presents, not an expression of sympathy with a defeated candidate, but a token of the satisfaction with which they regarded a political victory. In a striking letter, the ladies assured Mr. Miall of the admiration with which they regarded his "lifelong devotion, amidst many sacrifices, to the advancement of civil liberty and religious equality." We do not wonder that he found it more difficult to address a vast meeting of women than he experienced when facing the most uproarious assembly of his political foes. But, despite that difficulty, he was able to urge one truth of the greatest importance. "It has," he said, "been the fashion of man to degrade woman by lording it over her; and of course man, to justify himself in doing this, has assumed that the political sphere is a sphere altogether apart from that in which women ought to move." There is no reason in the world why women should not be political students; and in truth, if they were to bring their refined intellects to the consideration of public questions, they would speedily produce a happy change in political discussion. That women should study politics is an idea which, of course, affords a fertile theme for small wits and second-class comic papers; but educated men must see the matter in a different light, and educated women cannot be blind to the fact that, by taking a new interest in public questions, they can widely extend their great influence.

DR. BEKE.

DR. BEKE is unable to rest quietly under the imputation that his appearance at Massowah was the occasion of King Theodore's resolve to detain the prisoners. Accordingly, he has addressed a voluminous letter to Lord Clarendon, re-stating the case as against Mr. Rassam, the author of the calumny, and producing documentary evidence in support of his own argument, which it would seem, he had hoped the Foreign Secretary would lay before Parliament. This hope was certainly chimerical, and it is impossible not to feel some surprise that after the speech of Mr. Layard on the subject a few months ago Dr. Beke should have laid the flattering unction to his soul that anything was to be expected of the present Government. We are not at all sure that the doctor is likely to strengthen his case or to accomplish any great change in public opinion on the subject, by its exhumation. People generally have forgotten Mr. Rassam and his accusation and Dr. Beke and his defence. We counsel Dr. Beke to let bygones be bygones. No effectual good can result now from the re-discussion of a question.—*Globe.*

THE INCOME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE London correspondent of the *Glasgow Morning Herald* says—"Some time ago I mentioned that a motion would be brought before Parliament asking for a considerable augmentation of the yearly sum allowed by the country to the Prince of Wales. This application, I then said, would be based upon the fact that his Royal Highness and the Princess, officiating in London for her Majesty the Queen at levées and drawing-rooms, were led into a larger expenditure than their joint incomes would warrant. Considerable discontent was openly expressed in certain official quarters at this resolve of the Government, and indeed the Cabinet itself was divided upon the subject, so the matter was delayed from time to time. I am now able to inform you, on most reliable authority, that a settlement has been arrived at without appealling to the generosity of the House of Commons. Her Majesty has consented to allow the Prince and Princess of Wales a large amount out of her private purse to enable them to carry on efficiently the Work of State which more immediately comes under the province of a king or queen. The sum mentioned is between £30,000 and £40,000." A similar statement is made by the London correspondent of the *Western Daily Press*, which adds :—"These arrangements have been made by her Majesty herself in consideration of the duties imposed upon the Prince and Princess of Wales by the state of her Majesty's health and the comparative retirement in which she is compelled to live. Her Majesty's annuity to his Royal Highness is to date from the commencement of the present year.'"

THE Ex-"RAILWAY KING."

THE discrowned Railway King, who has in his lifetime played so many parts, is illustrating in a very painful way the vicissitudes of fortune. It is but a few years since the enthusiastic admirers of his success were putting down their names for a national testimonial to him; now a few of those who sympathise with him in his failure are asked to subscribe to rescue him from want. George Hudson then lived in his splendid mansion at Albertgate; fabulous stories were told of his wealth, and it became the duty of the press to rebuke the zeal of his multitudes of worshippers. He is now in Paris, and Mr. Elliott, M.P., who has seen him there lately, says that "he was not only "without means, but the garments he wore were "not such as any respectable man would like to "put on." In these circumstances we trust that some of the friends who were so ready to subscribe to compliment his prosperity will not be unwilling to give some help in his adversity. Mr. Hudson is in his sixty-ninth or seventieth year, and is in actual want. Of the millions he has handled nothing remains to him. At a meeting of the Wear Commissioners at Sunderland a subscription was commenced with three sums of a hundred guineas each, and it was stated that a sum of £3,000 would buy him an annuity of four hundred a year. It is needless to moralise on Mr. Hudson's position. Those who dared to tell him the truth in the time of his prosperity can well afford now to draw the veil of a decent oblivion over his career. It is not always that a single life can contain such illustrates the giddy heights to which speculation can raise its agents, and the depths to which it can sink them. —*Daily News.*

AN OFFICER'S GRIEVANCE.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "A Lieutenant," has addressed the following to a London contemporary :—"Nearly fifteen years ago I sought and obtained a commission in the army. I was far from rich, but had sufficient means to meet the usual expenses of an officer for some twelve years, at the end of which I calculated I should have attained the rank of captain, even without purchase, and, with the rank, an income which, if small, would be sufficient for my wants. I did not foresee that the very small amount of non-purchase promotion given in the junior ranks would be still further diminished, nor that such promotion would become almost hopeless to a man without interest, no matter how long his service. In my ignorance I did not know that an officer of less than half my length of service, and without ostensible claims, could be promoted, without purchase, over three-fourths of the lieutenants in the army, but I am now a wiser as well as a sadder man. Having no interest at the Horse Guards, I am still a subaltern, without any prospect of promotion, and going through the same routine of duty, &c., daily, which I went through when a boy of eighteen. This is hard, but it is by no means the worst. My means are exhausted; living on my pay is impossible, and the only prospect before me is either quitting a service in which I have spent many of the best years of my life and all my money, and to which I looked for a career, or drifting into hopeless debt. It is hard to look back and reflect on the valuable years wasted, the money lost, but it is harder to look forward and think of what the future may bring. I may truly say 'I cannot dig,' for long soldiering in a humble grade has unfitted me for most pursuits, and 'to beg I am ashamed.' Can it be that the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Cardwell are ignorant of the existence of such cases as mine, of which there are several?"

THE NEW ZEALAND POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AN important despatch from Lord Granville was published on May 28 on the proposed guaranteed loan for New Zealand, in which the Colonial Minister states his views and those of the Government on New Zealand affairs generally. Mr. Fitzherbert was deputed by the New Zealand Government to endeavour to procure from the Treasury a guarantee for a loan of £1,500,000. Lord Granville having forwarded a copy of Mr. Fitzherbert's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, "my lords" took it into consideration, and on the 11th of March sent word to the colonial department that they were not prepared to recommend Parliament to guarantee the

13. Mr. Savile's Ryshworth, by Skirmisher—Vertumna, 8st 10lb. ... ...(Maidment) 0
14. Mr. Savile's Neuchatel, by Parmesan—Middleton Maid. 8st 10lb. ... ...(Hammond) 0
15. Lord Rosebery's Ladas, by Lambton—Zenobia, 8st 10lb ... ...(Custance) 0
16. Lord Royston's Alpenstock, by Rataplan—Mountain Flower, 8st 10lb.. ... ...(Mr. W. Bevill) 0
17. Lord Stradford's Rupert, by Knowsley—Rapid Rhone's dam, 8st 10lb .. ..(French) 0
18. Mr. T. Jennings's Perry Down, by Ben Webster—Abredale, 8st 10lb..... ... ...(Butler) 0
19. Mr. Joseph Dawson's De Vere, by St. Albans—Apricot 8st 10lb..... ... ...(Grimshaw) 0
23. Duke of Newcastle's Tenedos, by Knight of St. Patrick—Besika, 8st 10lb..... ... ...(Metcalfe) 0
24. Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Tasman, by Warlock Tasmania, 8st 10lb... ... ...(Kenyon) 0
25. Mr. Padwick's Ethus, by Blair Athol—Theresa, 8st 10lb ... ...(J. Goater) 0
26. Mr. J. Denman's Defender, by Gunboat—Geneva, 8st 10lb ... ...(Roper) 0

Betting—5 to 4 agst Pretender, 11 to 2 agst Pero Gomez, 6 to 1 agst Belladrum, 10 to 1 agst Perry Down, 20 to 1 each agst. The Drummer and Martyrdom, 33 to 1 each agst Border Knight and Thorwaldsen, 50 to 1 each agst Duke of Beaufort, Ryshworth, Rupert, and De Vere, 66 to 1 each agst Ladas and Ethus, 100 to 1 agst Alpenstock, 1000 to 8 agst King Cophetua, and 1060 to 5 each agst The Ægean, Tasman, Tenedos, and Defender.

Place Betting—3 to 1 on Pretender, evens on Pero Gomez, 2 to 1 agst Belladrum, 5 to 2 agst Perry Down, 3 to 1 agst The Drummer, 5 to 1 each agst Thorwaldsen and Martyrdom, and 10 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort.

THE RACE.

While the horses were at the post for the previous race, the weighing out of the Derby competitors had been completed, and more than half an hour before the time fixed for the contest to commence the numbers of the twenty-two competitors had been hoisted. More than the usual amount of interest attached to the saddling of the competitors and a greater number of people than ever were in the paddock which, being removed from the bustle and excitement of a crowd, afforded a very pleasant retreat, and the proceedings enacted therein were far from uninteresting. The dapper De Vere, with his ungainly stable companion Rupert, were the first to submit themselves to the inspection of the critics. De Vere looked decidedly the fitter of the pair, but it was evident he had but little pretension to so important a prize, while Rupert will be better liked when the distance he is asked to run is more than a mile and a half. Benefited by his rest since the Two Thousand, the Duke of Beaufort looked greatly improved, as did Perry Down, who, though a purely English horse, was claimed as the representative of France. Martyrdom and Border Knight—Snowdon on the latter—carry-ing a white bolt to distinguish him from the other 'Ebony' in the race—were saddled under the tree where Hermit's toilette was completed. Border Knight is a grand-looking horse, and appeared very fit; but Martyrdom did not appear to be too strong on his legs. Porter led Sir Joseph Hawley's pair into the paddock, and, in addition to the trainer, Pero Gomez had for his attendants the blacksmith and the watchman, while Wells and J. Adams also accompanied the animals in their walks round the enclosure. Belladrum was walked from Sherwood's to the paddock with Butters on his back, and accompanied by Crocus, Mr. Merry, and his trainer, Waugh. The party seemed wonderfully confident of success: and certainly no fault could be found with the condition of the Russley crack, whose coat shone like satin. Before the course had been cleared, and while the operation of the saddling of the other competitors was going on in the paddock, the Middleham trio were descried wending their way round Tattenham Corner, having been saddled at Sherwood's and come round by the Six-mile Hill. Pretender, Thorwaldsen, and Lord Hawthorn were accompanied up the course by their veteran trainer, Thomas Dawson, on a hack, and he appeared so proud of his charge that he was cheered lustily as they approached the Stand. De Vere and Rupert were the first to emerge from the paddock, Tasman and Tenedos succeeding, followed by the remainder, the last of whom to show was Belladrum, whose appearance was the signal for an outburst of cheering which was continued until Daley had cantered him down to the company of his opponents, who were at the turn. Ominously enough the preliminary canter was led by Pretender, whose wellknown awkward action in his slow paces did not please those who were unacquainted with the peculiarity. The favourite's two stable companions, whom Mr. Johnstone started to serve him in the race, followed him in the preliminary. Duke of Beaufort and The Drummer, both of whom moved with great freedom, succeeded the Middleham lot. After Mr. Graham's horse came Defender, Tenedos, and the Ægean. Perry Down followed at an interval, and had at his back Border Knight, Belladrum, Alpenstock, King Cophetua, Mr. Savile's pair, and Ethus—the last to canter being Pero Gomez, Ladas, and Martyrdom, to whose stiling style of going much exception was taken. More than the usual time having been occupied in the preliminary business, it was quite a quarter of an hour beyond the hour fixed for the race before the competitors drifted into the valley, where the usual crowd had assembled; but a strong body of police kept the mob in subjection. At 3-20 the lot were in order to start, but the efforts of Mr. M'George were frustrated by The Ægean, Defender, and Thorwaldsen breaking away. Not more than a minute later a beautiful start was made, Perry Down on the outside jumping away into front, with a slight lead of The Drummer, Neuchatel, and Lord Hawthorn; but when they had fairly settled down to the work, Butler pulled Perry Down back, and Neuchâtel, with the object of making a pace for his stable companion Ryshworth, took up the running, cutting out the work at his best pace, and with a clear lead of Lord Hawthorn and Pretender, almost level with whom lay The Drummer and The Ægean, Perry Down heading a closely-packed body of horses, the most prominent being Tenedos, Belladrum, Rupert, and Border Knight. King Cophetua going on clear of his stable companion Pero Gomez, at whose girths were Martyrdom and Ethus, the last lot, as they streamed past Sherwood's Cottage, being Thorwaldsen, Alpenstock, and Tasman, Kneyon, on the latter, having a clear line to himself in the rear. Before a quarter of a mile had been accomplished, Neuchâtel increased his advantage, and a change took place in the front rank, Pretender being pulled back to the head of the second division, leaving The Drummer second and The Ægean next, clear of Lord Hawthorn, who was in turn a length in advance of Border Knight, King Cophetua, and Thorwaldsen, Pretender now holding a position on the right of King Cophetua, but slightly in his rear. Already the field began to present somewhat of a tail. Next to the lot enumerated was Ryshworth, to whom, as they entered the furzes, Belladrum drew up, and Daley, taking advantage of an opening, got him in the direct track of the favourite and about two lengths in the latter's rear; but halfway through the furze the Russley crack was in trouble and, despite Daley's exertions, the horse lost his place and was passed one by one by the competitors, so that when little more than half of the journey had been completed, Mr. Merry's colt was toiling on hopelessly in the rear, in company with Ladas and Ethus for both of whom the pace was much too strong. Neuchâtel was still at the head of affairs, and excepting that Ryshworth took a more prominent position on the extreme outside, no change occurred in the leading division till the competitors were fairly clear of the furzes, when it became evident that Neuchâtel was gradually compounding, but before this Butler had been compelled to call on Perry Down and Mr. Jennings's horse, being quite outpaced three quarters of a mile from home, dropped back. Descending the hill Neuchâtel was beaten, and immediately retired: Lord Hawthorn, to keep the pace strong for Pretender, rushed to the front, while The Ægean simultaneously beat a retreat, leaving The Drummer about a length, in rear of Lord Hawthorn. Pretender being the immediate attendant of Mr. Graham's horse, while the favourite was followed down the hill by Rupert, Ryshworth, and Duke of Beaufort, the latter of whom was materially interfered with through something crossing him, and it required all Cannon's exertions to prevent him falling. As it was he was passed by Pero Gomez, King Cophetua, and De Vere. To this lot there was now apparently confined, as Martyrdom, Thorwaldsen, Alpenstock, The Ægean, and Perry Down were a long way behind the front rank, and quite three hundred yards separated the leader from Belladrum, who, as he commenced the decline for Tattenham Corner, was the absolute last, the rear ward trio at this point being Ethus, Ladas, and Mr. Merry's colt. Rounding Tattenham Corner, Lord Hawthorn was disposed of, and Ryshworth, who had gradually crept up on the outside, took up the running in the centre of the course, and was followed into the straight by Pretender and The Drummer almost side by side on his left, Pero Gomez lying next on the higher ground, while the most forward of the remainder were Rupert, Duke of Beaufort, De Vere, and Border Knight, Rupert holding a position on the extreme left. De Vere and Border Knight were both in difficulties before reaching the road, crossing which Ryshworth, who had been fairly pulling Maidment out of the saddle previously, "shut up," but his jockey, keeping pegging away at him, managed to hold a forward place. As the leaders entered the front, Pretender took up the running with a slight lead of The Drummer and Rupert, but clear of Pero Gomez. Before the distance was reached, both The Drummer and Rupert slightly headed the favourite; but at the indicated they were simultaneously, in trouble, Pretender was again left with the advantage, Pero Gomez, as they neared the commencement of the stand ure, heading the beaten pair, and drawup to the quarters of Pretender. The race was now ed to a match between the two favourites, both of whom going remarkably well. The riding of and Osborne was brilliant in the extreme; and, as animals ran with unswerving gameness, it will be ly imagined that the finish was a magnificent one. gh Pero Gomez rapidly decreased Pretender's adage opposite the Stand, and appeared, for a stride , to get level with the Two Thousand winner, Pretender got the best of an exciting and interesting struggle, and won very cleverly by a head. The race for place honours was not less exciting, and The Drummer staying longer than Duke of Beaufort, obtain the third position, finishing a length in the rear of Pero Gomez: but he was not more than a head in front of Duke of Beaufort, close up with whom was Rupert fifth, and Ryshworth sixth. Then at a clear interval came Alpenstock seventh, Martyrdom eight, and King Cophetua ninth; some distance in the latter's rear Thorwaldsen was tenth, while Defender, De Vere, and Ethus were together next. Perry Down, who fell lame as they entered the straight, was fourteenth, with The Ægean, Tenedos, Tasman, Lord Hawthorn and Border Knight next, Neuchâtel cantering past the post in the rear of the latter, while the last but one were Ladas and Belladrum, the latter distanced. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, 2 min. 52½ sec.

PERFORMANCES AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WINNER.—Pretender, a brown colt, by Adventurer—Ferina, last year ran second, carrying 8st 7lb. beaten half a length, for the Hardwicke Stakes, at Stockton, won by Lord Hawthorn, 8st 5lb; Dunbar 8st 2lb, was third, half a length from Pretender, and Duchess of Athol, 7st 12lb, was a bad fourth. The following also ran: Fecialis, 8st 10lb; The Gowan, 7st 12lb; Thirlestane, 8st 5lb, Venetia, 8st 6lb; and Snider, 8st 2lb. At the same meeting ran third for the Lambton Plate, won by a neck by Minaret from Thorwaldsen, the same distance separating the second and third, Lady Dewhurst was fourth, Waltz fifth, La Charantonne sixth, and Glenalmond last. At York August won the North of England Biennial, carrying 8st 7lb. by half a length, beating Standard Bearer, 8st 10lb: colt by Parmesan—Ravioli's dam, 8st 7lb. third, beaten a length from the second: The Rajah, 8st 7lb fourth; and Wellington, 8st 7lb. fifth and last. At Newmarket Second October Meeting ran third for the Middle Park Plate, carrying 8st 13lb; won by Pero Gomez, 8st 6lb. from Scottish Queen, 8st 3lb. by half a length; Pretender finishing three lengths behind the latter. The following also ran; f by Stockwell—Bribery, 8st 3lb; Typhon 8st 9lb; Tasman, 8st 9lb; c by Orlando—Ayacanora 8st 6lb (car 8st 10lb); Consternation, 8st 6lb; Perry Down 8st 6lb; King Cophetua, 8st 6lb; Lady Dewhurst, 8st 6lb; Derventio, 8st 6lb; The Drummer, 8st 6lb; Le Saphir, 8st 6lb; The Priest, 8st 6lb; Chatsworth, 8st 6lb: Lurline, 8st 3lb; Ryshworth, 9st 2lb; Atonement, 8st 3lb; and Badsworth, 8st 13lb. This year at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, won the Two Thousand Guineas by half a length from Belladrum, Perry Down being third, four lengths behind Mr. Merry's colt, and a neck in advance of Martyrdom who was fourth. The following also ran: Tenedos fifth, Tasman sixth, Alpenstock seventh, Typhon eighth, Prince Imperial ninth, Neufchâtel tenth, Duke of Beaufort eleventh, King Cophetua twelfth, and The Drummer thirteenth; then came Siderolite, Conrad, Brambridge and Royal Rake, the last two being Standard Bearer and the Hermione colt. At Epsom, won the Derby, as above. Pretender is engaged in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, at Ascot; North Derby, Newcastle Summer Meeting; Great Northern St. Leger Stockton; North of England Biennial and Great Yorkshire Stakes, York August; Doncaster St. Leger, Doncaster Stakes, Newmarket Derby Second October Meeting, and Stockton Four-year-old Biennial 1870.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(London Gazette, May 28)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 28th May, 1869.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Henry V. Brooke, from the 64th Foot, to be Captain, vice H.F. Richmond, who exchanges. Dated 29th May, 1869.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Charles Leigh Davy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Percy Hughes Hewitt, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Cornet Walter Macmillan-Scott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murdoch Gillian Maclaine, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Cornet Frederick Duncombe Shafto to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davy. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Thomas Kane McClintock-Bunbury, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Macmillan-Scott. Dated 29th May, 1869.

3rd Hussars—Captain Edward Arthur Gore to be Major, by purchase, vice William Morrison Bell, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Lieutenant Albert Preaed Hallifax to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gore. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Lieutenant George William Eccles Hunter to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Perceval Maxwell, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Cornet Robert George Dickson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hallifax. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Cornet John William Denne Hilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunter. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Ralph Hawtrey Hicks, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Dickson. Dated 29th May, 1869.

George Edmund Rogers, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hilton. Dated 30th May, 1869.

9th Lancers—Lieutenant Hugh McCalmont to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Macnaghton Erskine, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Cornet Richard St. Leger Moore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice McCalmont. Dated 29th May, 1869.

21st Hussars—Lieutenant Joseph W. M. Cotton, who has resigned his position as probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Deane, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 29th May, 1869.

4th Foot—Quartermaster Patrick Higgins, from a Depôt Battalion, to be Quartermaster, vice J. E. Stokes, who exchanges. Dated 29th May, 1869.

6th Foot—Lieutenant William Seymour Selby Lowndes to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Gandy, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Ensign Henry Deering Thomas to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lowndes. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Augustus Green, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Thomas. Dated 29th May, 1869.

7th Foot—Ensign Hugh Massy Barton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Francis Hurlock, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Frederick St. Leger Tottenham, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Barton. Dated 29th May, 1869.

12th Foot—Lieutenant Herbert Trist Cooper to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Triphook, appointed Adjutant. Dated 3rd February, 1869.

27th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Coffey to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant K. D. Murray, who resigns that appointment. Dated 29th May, 1869.

33rd Foot—Francis Robert Maunsell Day, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vincent, transferred to the 96th Foot. Dated 29th May, 1869.

35th Foot—William James Dacres Russell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lysaght, transferred to the 66th Foot. Dated 29th May, 1869.

51st Foot—Lieutenant John Vesey Nugent to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Steuart Thompson, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Ensign George Frederick White to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nugent. Dated 29th May, 1869.

53rd Foot—Ensign Henry Moor Westby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Brooking, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

60th Foot—Captain Robert Jameson Eustace Robertson to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard E. Ward, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Lieutenant Ellis Houlton Ward to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robertson. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Ensign Francis Grenville Doyle to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice E. H. Ward. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Ensign Ernest Hovell Thurlow to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Walker Bernhard Parish, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Henry Allfrey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Doyle. Dated 29th May, 1869.

64th Foot—Captain H. Fullerton Richmond, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice H. V. Brooke, who exchanges. Dated 29th May, 1869.

66th Foot—Ensign William Augustus Daniel Mackinnon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Molyneux Henry Dickinson Nepean, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Ensign James Douglas Lysaght, from 35th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mackinnon. Dated 29th May, 1869.

75th Foot—Quartermaster-Serjeant Joseph Bowen to be Quartermaster, vice Archibald Hall, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 29th May, 1869.

85th Foot—Vernon Ansdell Schalch, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Prince Stevenson, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

100th Foot—Ensign John Roberts Atkin to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Louis Adolphe Casault, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

William Kaye Edden, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Atkin. Dated 29th May, 1869.

1st West India Regiment—The services of Paymaster Walter Barnes Pugh have been dispensed with. Dated 29th May, 1869.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign Edward Lovegrove to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles B. Campbell, who retires. Dated 29th May, 1869.

William Simpson Brown Blennerhassett Dwyer, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lovegrove. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Depot Battalion—Quartermaster John Edward Stokes, from 4th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice P. Higgins, who exchanges. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Half-pay—Major Theodore Wirgman, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Major James Francis Hickie, from 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Captain Arthur Saunders Quill, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Robertson Turnbull, from 1st Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Captain Charles Heycock, from 89th Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Captain Francis J. McFarlane, from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Captain Sir William George Herbert Taylor Fairfax, Bart., from 15th Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Lieutenant Charles Studdert Maunsell, from 82nd Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 29th May, 1869.

Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon John Dustan, from Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Henry Pickering, placed on half-pay. Dated 29th May, 1869.

BREVET.

Quartermaster Archibald Hall, who retires upon half-pay, late 75th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 29th May, 1869.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-General Sir Edward R. Wetherall, C.B., K.C.S.I., who died 11th May, 1869:—

Brevet-Colonel Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, Half-pay, Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 12th May, 1869.

Major Frederick B. Tritton, Half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 12th May, 1869.

Captain William Henry Graves, Half-pay, late 18th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 12th May, 1869.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Johnston Brown, Half-pay, late 14th Hussars, has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission under the conditions of the Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of 15th February, 1861. Dated 29th May, 1869.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the undermentioned Officers, viz.:—

Captain Edwin G. Fox.
Captain Adolphus J. Lewis.
Second Lieutenant Charles William Davis.
Quartermaster George Ballin.

Dated 28th May, 1869.

The Commission held by Surgeon Thomas Stevens Barringer, M.D., has been renewed for a further period of five years. Dated 25th February, 1869.

Serjeant A. K. Potter to be Second Lieutenant, vice Davis, resigned. Dated 28th May, 1869.

Serjeant Benjamin Charles Crosley to be Quartermaster, vice Ballin, resigned. Dated 28th May, 1869.

George Ballin, Gent., late Quartermaster, having served twenty years in that rank, to have the honorary rank of Captain in the said Company. Dated 28th May, 1869.

A NEW YORK TROUSSEAU.—A New York bride a few weeks ago wore a 10,000 dols. lace dress.

FATAL OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—A telegram from Ireland on the afternoon of the 28th May stated that three men having their faces blackened, on the previous day, attacked a farmer named Whelan at a place called Rathcormac, in the county of Waterford, and beat him to death with stones and sticks; one of them also shot him. Whelan had taken a farm from which the former tenant had been ejected.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

WHITEHALL, May 17.

BEFORE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

(Present.—The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, Right Hon. R. LOWE, JAMES STANSFELD, Esq., Hon. Captain VIVIAN, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.)

On the above date the Lords of the Treasury sat for the first time since the days of Lord Liverpool as a judical court to hear an important question involving a sum exceeding £260,000 arising out of the capture of Banda and Kirwee. The last case that they heard was that of the Deccan prize money, in which Dr. Lushington, Dr. Jeunes, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Adam, and other distinguished counsel were engaged.

It will be recollected that in the year 1866 the conflicting claims of the several columns of troops employed in the suppression of the great Indian mutiny and rebellion in the years 1857 and 1858, to participate in the booty captured at Banda and Kirwee, were referred by Her Majesty to the decision of the Court of Admiralty, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, by which the Court was enabled to adjudiciate upon such questions, and that, after hearing numerous counsel for the different claimants, the late learned Judge of the Admiralty Court, Dr. Lushington, delivered an elaborate judgment, under which the Court awarded the booty to Sir George Whitlock's column as the actual captors, Lord Clyde being admitted to share as Commander-in-Chief. The booty thus awarded consisted of treasure, jewels, military stores, and other corporeal subjects of the value of upwards of £500,000. Subsequently a claim was preferred by Sir G. Whitlock's forces to the Treasury for an extension of the bounty of the Crown by conferring upon them certain incorporeal property of the Banda and Kirwee Chiefs, which fell to the Government by the defeat of those potentates. The claim rested on the ground that this incorporeal property was constructively captured by the victorious troops and was on principle and authority included in those *droits* of war which the Crown ordinarily distributes among the successful troops. The incorporeal property claimed was a sum of upwards of £260,000. India Five per cent. Stock, standing in the Government books in the names of the rebel chiefs, Narrain Rao and Madho Rao. By a general order issued by Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, in 1858, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, his Lordship in Council informed the army that he had expressed to the Court of Directors the opinion of the Government of India that all movable property of the description ordinarily distributable, belonging, or which might reasonably be presumed to belong, to rebels or to mutineers, or which had been or should be captured by the troops engaged in suppressing the rebellion might be fairly treated as prize, and that he had recommended the Court to adopt the necessary measures for obtaining Her Majesty's sanction to the distribution of the property accordingly; and it was on the point whether the sums secured by the promissory notes which represent the stock of the Indian Five per Cent. loan fell within that description that the case principally turned. The notes themselves had never been found, but a notice had been issued which had been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th of January 1858, that the promissory notes in question, the numbers of which were given, the property of Narrain Rao and Madho Rao, of Kirwee, in the Banda District, who are in open rebellion against the State, had been stopped in the books of the office, and all persons were thereby warned against taking or purchasing the same. A question was therefore mooted whether choses in action of this description ought not to be considered as booty, and whether there was not sufficient evidence on the matter to justify a claim on behalf of the troops engaged in the operations to the grant of the value of these notes as booty. This question appears to have occurred to the Indian Government, for by an order of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 20th of August, 1861, it was directed that these promissory notes should be examined, and if they should have been so endorsed as ordinarily to pass as prize that the opinion of the Advocate-General should be taken as to the effect of the notification issued from the Accountant-General's Department in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th January, 1858. It does not appear that any legal steps were adopted for forfeiting or giving the effect of forfeiture to the notes in question, or, indeed, that any proceedings were adopted with respect thereto other than the notification of the stoppage in the *Calcutta Gazette*, which was contended to have been in the nature of an embargo or act of war. An application was made to the Crown for a reference of the present claim to the Court of Admiralty for adjudication; but the Lords of the Treasury intimated that they would hear the case argued before themselves by counsel for the claimants and for the Crown; accordingly, the case came on for argument on the 16th inst. in the Board-room of the Treasury, which was fitted up as a Court for the occasion, and counsel were required to appear in robes as before the Privy Council.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Q.C., Mr. H. Prendergast, Q.C., and Mr. F. Ramadge appeared as counsel for the claimants; the Attorney-General, Sir R. Collier, and Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., for the Secretary of State for India, as representing the Crown.

No judgment was pronounced by the Court, but a Treasury minute of the decision will be promulgated in due course.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on Its Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 4th June 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. B. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,,	5	,,
,, 12 ,, ,,	6	,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

NOTICES.

ELECTRO PLATE.

Consistently with their general rule, the Company's supplies of this article are from the best manufactures only, strongly plated upon the hardest nickel silver, which their experience has taught them to be far preferred by the Public to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating.

AG-DANS;
(expected shortly)
Of the most convenient and elegant forms.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

ASH TRAYS;
With Cigar Rests, each Rs. 2.

BACHELORS' TEA & COFFEE SERVICES;
Comprising Coffee and Tea Pots, Cream Ewer, and Sugar Basin, chased, engraved, or plain;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

BEER MUGS;
Half pint and pint, with or without cover; chased, engraved, or plain; with glass or metal bottoms;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 30.

BISCUIT BOXES,
Of glass mounted in plate, or of richly chased or engraved plate.
Proof Against Ants;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 60.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES;
Carrying Salt, Mustard, and one to three Cruets besides; in a large variety of pretty patterns;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30.

BURGUNDY CARRIERS;
An elegant convenience recently introduced for "passing the bottle" without disturbance of the contents;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.

BUTTER DISHES;
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured glass, with richly chased, plain, or engraved, plate mountings;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.

BUTTER KNIVES;
Of various patterns, to suit the preceding, with Ivory or plated handles;
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.

CAKE BASKETS;
Oval or round; pierced work, chased, or engraved;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.

CANDLESTICKS;
Ten, eleven, or twelve inch; in several solid handsome patterns;
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 50.
Spare Shades for preceding, per pair Rs. 5 and 6.

CELLARETTES;
See Breakfast Cruet Frames.

CHRISTENING CUPS;
Plain, chased, or engraved, with or without handles.
From Rs. 9. to Rs. 30.

CIGAR LAMPS;
(PREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)
To Smokers, Clubs, and Regimental Messes,
These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 36.

CLARET JUGS;
Of glass, mounted in plate, or elegantly chased or engraved plate
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

CRUET FRAMES;
With best cut glass Cruets, &c., complete;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS;
Each carrying two salt cellars (gilt inside) with spoon (gilt inside); covered, richly cut or engraved glass, cream and sugar basins with spoons (gilt inside); richly cut or engraved glass flower vase and dish for bon bons, crackers, or fruits; chased or engraved, thickly plated or gilt, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, AND OF QUITE NEW STYLE.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 150.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS;
Richly chased, engraved, or plain; with Ivory, Pearl, or Plat handles; handsome cases of Mahogany or Walnut-wood, containing 1 dozen of each.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

EGG FRAMES;
To carry four or six egg cups; with or without spaces for extra eggs; with spoons, complete.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

EGG STEAMERS;
By this ingenious, but simple arrangement, eggs can be cooked on the Breakfast Table without any trouble, and ex